THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

First Dispatch from Europe to America New York August 16 .- The following dis patch has just been received by the American directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, from the English directors at Valentia Bay:

"Valentia Bay, Ireland, August 16, 1858.—
To the American Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph

egraph Company: Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest. On earth, peace—good will towards men."

A dispatch from Trinity Bay says that the message from the Queen may be expected this

Trinity Bay, August 16 .- The Queen's mes-

sage is now coming over the cable. Message of Congratulation from Her Majesty Queen Victoria London, August 16, 1858.—To the Honorable the President of the United States: Her Majesty degires to congratulate the President

of the United States upon the successful com-pletion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The President's Response.

The President cordially reciprocates the con gratulations of Her Majesty the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomtable energy of the two c untries. It is table energy of the two cuntries. It is a triumph more glorious because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse Religious and Law throughout the Civilization, and Law, throughout the eld. In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

The Log of the Expedition.
Trinity Bay, Aug. 7, 1858.—The following are extracts from the journal of Mr. Field, in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph expedition : Saturday, July 17.—This morning the tele graph fleet sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, as tollows: The Valorous and Gorgon at 11 A. M., the Niagara at 7 30 P. M., and the Agamemnon a few hours later. All the steamers are to use coal as little as possible in getting to the rendezvous. Up to 5 P. M. clear weather and blue sky; from 5 to 9 P. M. overcast, threaten-ng weather, and drizzling rain; from 9 to 12 M. overcast, hazy, and squally. Sunday, July 18 — The Niagara passed Cap Clear in the morning; wind varying from W. by W. N. W.; heavy atmosphere; cloudy and

Monday, July 19.—Wind varying from W to N. W.; hazy atmosphere; cloudy and rainy Inesday, July 20.—Wind from N. W. to N. has atmosphere; cloudy and squally.

Wednesday, July 21.—Wind N. W. with sight variation to the eastward; weather cloudy. Thursday, July 22.—Blue sky and cloudy. Friday, July 23.—Wind from W. by S. to S. W.; cloudy and hazy atmosphere and

The Niagara arrived at the rendezvous, la 52 5, lon. 32 40, at 8.30 P. M.
Saturday, July 24.—Wind W. N. W.; haz atmosphere: cloudy and squally.
Sunday, July 25.—The Valorous arrived a the rendezvous at 4 A. M.; weather calm; hazy and cloudy atmosphere. Capt. Oldham of the Valerous came on board of the Nisgara. Tuesday, July 27.—Calm weather; hazy at mosphere. The Gorgon arrived at the rendez-

Wednesday, July 28 .- Light N. N. W. wind blue sky and hazy atmosphere. The Agamem non arrived at the rendezvous at 5 P. M. Thursday, July 29 .- Lat. 52 59 N., lon. Telegraph fleet all in sight; sea signals through the whole length of the cable on beard both ships perfectly; depth of water,

1,550 fathoms.

Distance to the entrance of Valentia harbor 813 nautical miles, and from there to the tele-graph house the shore end of the cable is laid. Distance from the entrance of Trinity Bay, N. F., 822 nautical miles, and from there to the telegraph house, at head of Bay of Bull's Arm, 60 miles, making in all 882 nautical

the Agamemnon.
The Niagara and Agamemnon have each

,100 nautical miles of cable on board; about he same quantity as last year. At 7.45 P. M. ship's time, or 10.5 P. M. Greenwich time, signals from the Agamemnon eased, and the tests applied by the electricians stowed that there was a want of continuity on able, but that the insulation was perfec Kept at paying out from the Niagara very slowly, and was constantly applying all kinds of electrical tests until 6 P. M. ship's time, and 11.30 P. M. Gree wich time, when we again commenced receiving perfect signals from the

W. Distance run by observation in the last 23 hours, 89 miles. Payed 131 miles 900 fathoms of the cable, or the surplus of 42 miles 900 fathoms over the distance ran by observa-tion—equal to 48 per cent. Death of water, 1,550 to 1,975 fathoms; wind from S.E. to S.W.; weather thick and rainy, with some sea. The

Gorgon in sight.

At 3 50 A. M., finished the main deck coil, and commenced paying out from the berth deck. Seven hundred and twenty-three miles rom the Telegraph House at Bay of Bull's Arm, Trinity Bay.

At 2 21 P. M. received signals from on board the Agamemnon that they had payed out 150

miles of the cable.
At 2 34 P. M. had payed cut from the Niag. Saturday, July 31.—Lat. 51 5 N.; long. 38.

saturday, July 31.—Lat. 51 5 N.; long. 38. 14 W. Distance run by observation in the last 24 hours, 137 miles. Payed out 159 miles 853 fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of 22 miles 843 fathoms over the distance run by observation—equal to 13 per cent. Depth of water 1,657 to 2,250 fathoms. Wind moderate, 8. W., and from 6 A. M., N. W. by N. Weather cloudy, a little rain, and some see. The Gordon. cloudy, a little rain, and some sea. The Gor

730 fathoms. Total distance run by observa-tion, 226 miles. Surplus cable payed out over the distance run by observation, 65 miles 730 fathoms—equal to 29 per cent.; 656 miles from the Telegraph House.

11.4 P. M.—Had payed out from the Niagara 300 miles of the cable.

At 2.45 P. M. received signals from the Aga-

memnon that they had payed out from her 300 miles of the cable.

At 5,37 P. M. finished the coil on the berth deck, and commenced paying out from the

W. Distance run by observation during the last 24 hours, 145 miles. Payed out 164 miles and 683 fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of 19 miles and 630 fathoms over the distance run by observation—equal to 14 per cent. Depth of water, 1,950 to 2,424 fathoms. Wind moderate, and fresh from N. N. E. to N. E.

Weather cloudy and misty, and heavy swell. Weather cloudy and misty, and heavy swell. The Gorgon in sight.

Total amount of cable payed out, 456 miles and 400 fathoms. Total amount of distance run by observation, 371 miles. Total amount of surplus cable payed out over the distance run, 85 miles and 600 fathoms—equal to 23 per cent; 511 miles from the Telegraph House.

At 3 5 P. M. finished paying out the coil on the lower deck, and changed to the coil in the hold.

V. Distance run by observation the last 24 lours, 154 miles. Payed out 177 miles 15

footra, 154 miles. Payed out 177 miles 15 fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of 23 miles 100 fathoms over the distance run—equal to 15 per cent. Depth of water, 1,600 to 2,385 fathoms. Wind N. W. Weather cloudy. The Niagara getting light, and rolling very much, it was not considered safe to carry sail to steady the ship, for, in case of accident, it might be necessary to stop the vessel as soon as possible.

Telegraph House.

At 12.38 A. M. ship's time, and 3 38 A. No. Greenwich time, mperfect is ulation of the signals from the 2 amemnon, which continue until 5.40 A. M. hip's time, or 8.40 A. Preenwich time, w ien all was right again. T fault was found to be in the wardroom, or is about 60 miles from the lower end, which we

mmediately cut of t and taken out of circuit. Tuesday, Aug. 1 -Lat. 45 17 N., lon. 49 2 W., distance run & observation in the last 2; hours, 147 miles; ayed out 161 miles 61 fathoms of the cable, o a surplus of 14 miles 61. fathoms over the distance run, equal to 10 p cent. Depth of ter, 742 to 1,827 fathom Wind N. N. W. eather pleasant. The Go

gon in sight.

Total amount of cable payed out, 795 miles 300 fathoms. Tot distance run by observation, 672 miles. Total surplus cable payed or over the distance run, 123 miles 300 fathomeless than 19 per ce t. Two hundred and te niles from the Tel graph House.

At 8.26 A. M., ft ished paying out the co from the hold, and ommenced paying out from the ward room coil -305 miles of the cable r

maining on board it noon.
At 11.15 A. M. si ip's time, received a signal from on board the agamemnon, that they had payed out from her 780 miles of the cable. During the afternor a and evening, passed see

from the Agamems in, that she was in water

At 10 20 P. M. slip's time, the Niagara we n water of 200 fatt ams, and informed the Ag Wednesday, Aug 4 -Lat. 48 17 N., lon. 5

43 W., distance rur by observation, 146 miles. Payed out 154 mile; 160 fathoms of the cables or a surplus of 8 n iles 360 fathoms over the distance run—equa to 6 per cent. Depth of water, less than 201 fathoms. Weather bear tiful, and perfectly calm. The Gorgon in sight Total amount of cable payed out, 949 mile, 660 fathoms. Total amount of surplus cable payed out over di tance run, 131 miles 664 fathoms—about 16 ser cent. Sixty former in

fathoms—about 16 per cent. Sixty four mile to the Telegraph H use.

At noon, received signals from the Agament non that they had g syed out from her 940 mile. Passed this morn ng several icebergs. Made the land of the entrance to Trinit?

Bay at 8 A. M. Er tered Trinity Bay at 12 3 At 2.20 P. M. sb p's time, stopped sendin signals to the Agam mon for the purpose of making a splice; and at 2.40 P. M., ship: time, commenced s' ading signals again to the

At 5 P. M., saw 1 or Majesty's steamer Por cupine coming to u. At 7.30 P. M., Captain Deter, of the Porcy line, came on board the liagara, to pilot us o the anchorage near the Telegraph House.

Thursday, Augus: 5—At 145 A. M., the
Niagara anchored. Distance run since noon
yesterday, 64 miles. Amount of cable payed

it, 66 miles 353 fa soms, being a loss of less than 4 per cent.

Total amount of able payed out since the splice was made, ,016 miles 600 fathoms. Total amount of dis ance run, 882 miles. Total amount of cable payed out over distance run, 134 miles and 6) fathoms, being a surplus

of about 15 per cent.
At 2 A. M., went sshore in a small boat, and informed the person in charge of the Telegraph
House—half a mile from the landing—that the
telegraph fleet had prived and arrived are landing—that the

lantic. Capt. Huds in then read prayers, and made some remarks.

At 1 P. M. H. M. steamer Gorgon fired a set would of a friend losing his mind ate of twent one guns, and all the da

was discharging the . argo belonging to the tele Friday, August 6 -Have been receiving all day strong electric in spals from the Telegraph House in Valentia.

Note.—We landed here in the woods. Until

the telegraph instruents are all ready, and perfectly adjusted, o. amunications cannot pass between the two continents, but electric currents are received frely. You shall have the earliest intimation seen all is ready, but it may be some days before everything is perfected.
The first telegraphic message between Europe
and America will be from the Queen of England to the Presiders of the Unived States, and the second his reply CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Line to Trinity Bay. The length of the telegraph line from this city to Trinity Bay about 1,600 miles—nearly the length of the Atlantic cable. In the course of the route mere are submarine wires,

as the connection between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, touching the western coast of that island. From the western to the eastern shore at Aspy Bay is a wide space of territory, where the telegraph stations are few and far between, and great difficulty is necessarily experienced

in repairing any break.

At Aspy Bay commences the second submarine line. It is 76 miles long, and connects
Cape Breton with Newfoundland. The first at-Cape Breton with Newfoundland. The first attempt to lay these wires was made in 1855, but it then proved unsuccessful. In 1856, the effort was renewed with success, and for the last two years there has been little, if any, interruption of the magnetic union between the two islands.

The cable is quite large, composed of three The cable is quite large, composed of three strands, and has three conducting wires. From Port-an Basque, the cable station on the western part of Newfoundland, the telegraph extends directly across the island to Trinity Bay. The distance is not far from 400 miles, through a wild country, and for the most part an unbroken forest, where the trees had to be cut down to make room for the telegraph posts. There are five stations along this whole distance, the territory is sparsely inhabited, and it is easily perceived how hard it must be to discoverable the trees of the second with a time to the conducting tridge, feed. The raspberry, bake-apple berry, and the whortleberry, are also common. Numier us little lakes may be teen in the open where it ground, from which flow rivulets, affording abundance of fine trout. After ascending for about a mile and a half, you are then probably 300 or 400 feet above the tide, and to the second where at one view you behold the placid waters of both Trinity and Placentia Bays—the latter springly with clusters of verdant islands. You can not descend wetward, as gradually as easily perceived how hard it must be to discovered the tree is an order of Placentia Bay, where there is an order of Placentia Bay.

easily perceived how hard it must be to discover and rectify any occurrence which should tend to destroy the communication on this section of the line.

The telegraph is owned by three different companies—the American Telegraph, the Provincial, and the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies. Being under such different management, the line, as a whole, is exceedingly inefficient. Over a portion of it there has been a small amount of business, and no inducement to keep it in good working order. On the island of Cape Breton, for instance, telegraph operators inform us that the wires are sometimes down for half the time. In the future, if the Atlantic telegraph is permanently ture, if the Atlantic telegraph is permanently established, these mishaps will be remedied. An accident to the American division of the telegraph is speedily repaired; but our Provincial neighbors are a long time in finding out any trouble, and are equally long in its correction

prevent telegraphing as effectually as though the wires were displaced. The lightning may melt the magnet at some station, and thus stop telegraphic intercourse, or the machinery meet with some other mischance, producing the same effect. A line like this, from Boston to the locality where Europe and America are joined by magnetic bands, is subject to so many vicissitudes, it can be no special wonder to those familiar with the operations of the tall. cissitudes, it can be no special wonder to those familiar with the operations of the telegraph, that it is sometimes unable to transmit intelligence beyond a certain point. The misfortune is, to have such a state of affairs occur just when every whisper from the extremest limit of the telegraph is anxiously awaited by hundreds of thousands of people in every State of the Union. It may not be amiss to state here, that the telegraphing with Halifax may be considered as done by means of a branch telegraph diverging from the grand trunk line.—

Boston Transcript, 7th.

part of niners going up the Columbia, there were is whites and upwards of 100 Indians kille.

Tere has been a collision between the inning Company, in Mariposa county, and on of Col. Fremont's men. The Mining Company made an armed attack upon free district. Fremont's men defended the set of the district. Fremont's men defended the set of t

Cyrus W. Field and His Family.

elegraph House.

His family is one of the most honorable in western Massachusetts, with members distin-

Ct., a graduate of Yale College in 1802, settled in Haddam, Ct. There, probably, his shildren were all born—seven sons and two Fit d, one of the first lawyers of New York le tshire bar, and resident of Stockbridge; is W. Field, whose name is now a houseword; Matthew D. Field, of Southwick, in

Hs ipden county, a civil engineer, and one of the Republican Senators from Hampden county in 857; Stephen I. Field, a judge of the Supreme Court of California; and Rev. H. M. Field, fermerly pastor of the Congregational Clerch in West Springfield, and now one of the confuctors of the New York Evangelist. The seventh and oldest son, Timothy, went to sea this ty or more years ago, and has never been see inth and oldest son, Timothy, went to sea thi ty or more years ago, and has never been hered from since. One of the daughters married the brother of Mr. Cyrus Field's wife, and did that Paris within a few years. The other daughter married Rev. Josiah Brewer, and be can be with him a missionary in Greece, whence the finite returned, and now reside at the family to a in Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

4. 119, Rev. Dr. Field removed from Haddaughters and the stockbridge when his children men.

stockbridge, when his children were all g, and became pastor of the village church a relation which he continued till 1837, it was dissevered and he returned to his therge at Haddam for a few years; but he ret and from the ministry some ten years since, and came to Stockbridge again, where, among his ald friends, and with a portion of his chil-

hir old friends, and with a portion of his childred, be is living out in peace and he nor the few remaining days of a long and useful life. To a Stockbridge may fairly claim to be the fairly home; here the father passed his most active and important years; and here his sons we're reared, and prepared for the important lin't of action into which they have nearly all sin e fallen. David Dudley Field and Rev. He by M. are graduates of Williams College, in he same county. he same county. r. Cyrus Field engaged early as clerk for

his older brother Matthew, who was a paper metufacurer at Lee. About the period of his ms brity, perhaps before, he engaged in the sac e business on his own account in Westfield, in his county, but failed about 1837. He subsequently went to New York, and established a proper commission house, one of the first of the large modern establishments of that descrip-tion. Ill success overtook him here again; but o'd not conquer its victim. Nerved to new lab'r, he continued the same business, com-manded fortune, paid off all his old debts, and

manded fortune, paid off all his old debts, and became a rich man. Liberal in dispensing the blessings of his wealth, he was the patron of art; and surrounded his father at Stockbridge wit; all the comforts and luxuries that old age cov ts. Some five or six years ago, he seems to have conceived the purpose of constructing the ocean telegraph, and at once threw into its consummation all his native enthusiasm, all his acquired knowledge of men and things, all his nargy and perseverance, and all his pecunhis energy and perseverance, and all his pecuniar; means. He interested others—he negotiates with Governments—he aroused the press to lie ussions—he crossed and recrossed the Athenia, and fired the intelligence of both continents with hope and zeal in behalf of the great ach m. First, he obtained grants from the Proving all Governments of Eastern British

And, and secured the construction of the tele (ranh to Halifax, across the sea to Newtelegraph fleet had arrived, and were ready to land the end of the cable.

At 2.45 A. M., received a signal from the Agamemnon that is e had payed out 1,010 miles of the cable.

At 5.15 A. M., the elegraph cable was landed. At 6 A. M., the shore end of the cable was carried into the Telegraph House, and a strong current of a retriever received through current of e actricity received through the haster spirit was not discouraged nor discole cable from the other side of the Atday ited, he kept on—the experiments were ren wed this year; once, twice, thrice, the cable parted—the public utterred its last sigh, and forgot the whole enterprise; yet again the ves als sailed, marshalled by this Yankee leader it unitying pluck, to mid-ocean, and, coner it unifying pluck, to mid-ocean, and, con-nec ing once more the ends of their respective wir s, they parted on their path to glory. The word was startled, as by a clap of thunder in a cear tky, by the plain, business dispatch tha suncunced the successful completion of the great enterprise, and the name that closed that dispatch was imprinted by lightning stroke

upo the face of the earth forever. The cable

was laid, and Cyrus W. Field was a hero.-

All who have visited Trinity Bay, Newfound-land, with one consent allow it to be one of the most beautiful sheets of water they ever set eyes upon. Its color is very peculiar—an inex pressible mingling of the pure blue ocean with both of which, how eer, have always worked admirably.

The line traversey Maine and New Brunswick, going round the head of the Bay of Fundy. It then takes the northern shore of Nova Scotia, and crosses the Gut of Canso. Here is the first section of submarine telegraph. It is only two and a half miles in length, and serves about two miles in breadth and nine or ten in about two miles in breadth and nine or ten in about two miles in breadth and nine or ten in leng b, running in a direction northwest. The dept of water is sufficient for the largest vessels. The tide rises seven or eight feet, and the shore is clothed with dark green fir-trees, which, mixed with birch and mountain ash, pres a a pleasing contrast. The land rises grad is ly from the water all around, so as to affort one of the most convenient and agreeable town sites in the island. You ascend

from 1. pinwall, arrived this afternoon. She left on the afternoon of the 3d, and brings Californ a cates of 20th July. Reports that the Star of the West left Aspinwall at the same time ic this city, via Key West, with the mails and 11 500,000 in trreasure.

The Colden Age brought down upwards of

The Colden Age brought down upwards of \$1,8°0) 10—some \$25,000 of the dust was from Frey ir r ver, destined for England.

A was from the French river gold mines cont at 1 to be favorable, and emigration was as bis to sever, although the excitement had some was a subsided.

N at subsided.

N'at forty vessels left San Francisco betweet fe 3d and 10th of July, for the new gold ter ons. Other gold discoveries are report d a other north, on the other side of the

tack by re reported, of the Indians upon a part; of niners going up the Columbia, there were 18 whites and upwards of 100 Indians

At 7 A. M., passed and signalled the Cunard steamer from Boston to Liverpool.

Total amount of cable payed out, 633 miles 600 fathoms. Total distance run by observation, 525 miles. Total surplus cable payed out over the distance run, 108 miles 500 fathoms, or less than 21 per cent. 257 miles from the first content of the chief incidents of his history.

Cyrus W. Field and His Family.

Cyrus W. Field and His Family.

Cyrus W. Field and His Family.

The Democratic party in California are mander the laying of the contention going on for the Atlantic telegraph cable, the public is interested to know what manner of man he is, and to learn the chief incidents of his history.

hed in nearly every department of active Francisco on the 8th of July, for Victoria, re-Roy. D. D. Field, a native of East Guil- turned on the 14 h, in a sinking condition. She had a large freight, and many passengers.

Dates from Oregon are to the 10th. The
Legislature had chosen two U. S. Senators—
namely, Gen. Lane and Delazon Smith. Nothing important from the Sandwich Is

The Saranac had gone to San Juan del Sur he Merrimac and Decatur to Carlao, and the Vandalia to the Islands.

Valparaiso dates, June 30th, and Callao, July 12th, received. The case at Callao of Lome Fi zgerald, and several other Americans, who were seized some time ago as filibusters by the Peruvian Government, has been disposed of by

Peruvian Government, has been disposed of by sentencing all the parties to imprisonment and hard labor for fifteen years each.

A difficulty occurred on the 5th July, between the French and Peruvian naval vessels, which threatened at one time to be serious. The French Admiral had demanded an apology and reparation from the Peruvians.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt on the

afternoon of the 12th. Thirty-three American ships were in port.

FOREIGN SUMMARY. The steamship Arago left Southampton

the 28th of July, and arrived at New York on the morning of the 8th August. The following is a synopsis of the news

this arrival : The London Post says that the Mareschal Duc de Malakoff will accompany her Majesty in her visit to Cherbourg. His Excellency will be on board the flag ship, the Royal Albert, in compliance with an invitation from his old companion in arms, Admiral Lord Lyons.

The Times says that, on Saturday, July 24, her Majesty's Ministry celebrated the approaching close of the session by the customary white-bait dinner, at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich. The whole of the Ministers were present. The London Post says that the Mareschi

The Court Journal has the following:

"A most extraordinary discovery, which, for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Triel. An immense chest, full of gold and silver coins of English stamp, has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained likewise in the chest, it has become evident that the house was once inhabited by Bolingbroke, who must have lain oncealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his let ters, he mentions that his retreat is convenient to the Seine; and the house in question in found to possess a subterranean passage leading down to the water's edge. The money is evidently the result of the subscription raised by the Party of the Pretender, for want of which the latter was prevented from striking a decisive A numerously attended meeting of the Jew

ish community was held Monday afternoon, July 26, at the London Tavern, to commemo-rate the passing of a law which admitted Jews to Parliament Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have ac

cepted a new opera from the pen of Mr. Balfe. This work is to be produced in October, at Dru-The number of troops conveyed to India by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels between October, 1857, and May, 1858, amount ed to 5,171, and the number of officers, 235.

The Post says: "Prince Adelbert, of Prussia, has accepted the invitation sent to him in the name of the Emperor, to be present at the fêtes of Cher

oourg."
The Heather Bell is announced from Me courne, with 75,792 ounces of gold, valued at £303,168. The only ship known to be actually at sea from Melbourne, with gold, is the Eagle, which has now been out sixty-nine days, with £103,800.

The Times correspondent says: The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs had a long conference on the 21st instant with the English Minister, on the questions alluded to in Lord Malmesbury's speech, touching the conduct of the Spanish Government on the slave trade and Cuba. A Ministerial journal seems confident that the point will be satisfac

torily arranged.
It is said that the Spanish Government ha lt is said that the Spanish Government have decided on sending a steam frigate and corvette to the fetes at Cherbourg. It is stated, in an article of the Moniteur, that the roads and docks at the port of Cherbourg will contain 80 ships-of-the-line at anchor. It is now said that, on further examination, 100 ships may safely anchor there.

The Paris correspondent to the Post savs : "The Sardinian squadron, that was on its way to Cherbourg, has received orders to alter its course, and cruise on the coast of Candia. for the protection of the Christian population."
The Paris papers of Sunday have the following telegram, dated Trieste, July 23:
"Advices from Constantinople of the 17th announce that the Minister of Police, Mehemet

Pasha, has been sent to Candia on a special mission, by his Government. He is provided with fresh instructions. Tranquillity has been restored to Canea." The Niagara's mails reached us on Friday night, and, in an hour's reading of our files, we find not a little to instruct and interest. Of

we find not a little to instruct and interest. Of course, there is not time yet to learn what are the first impressions in Europe of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable—the great idea of the day here—but we should judge, from the almost total silence on the subject in the journals, that the enterprise was looked upon there, as here, as a sort of forlorn hope, in respect to which it would be prudent not to indulge any sanguine expectations. The surprise, therefore, when the Agamemnon put in, with the cable laid, must have been as joyous in England as in America; and we shall therefore look for the first outbursts of it in the press fore look for the first outbursts of it in the press with feelings of a different kind from those which the common occurrences of the day or

which the common occurrences of the day ordinarily call up.

The last overland mail brings intelligence
from India of a more cheerful character than
we had previously been receiving. The details
of the recapture of Gwalior, by Sir Hugh Rose,
is a new testimony to the superiority of British
over Hindoo metal, and confirms the conviction
that, if the rebels could only be persuaded to
come out of their hiding-places, and accept the
issue of a fair and square fight, the rebellion
and the rebels would speedily be among the
things that were.

things that were.

The visit of the Queen to Cherbourg was the leading "topic" when the mail left. There was some doubt whether Victoria would go ashore to shake hands with the Emperor, or stay on board ship to exchange compliments.

The steamer Arabia brings the following

St. John's, N. F., August 16 .- Later advice St. John's, N. F., August 16.—Later advices from India had been received. The rebellion in Central India has been effectually crushed. Lord Canning's proclamation says there are no hopes for the pardon of any of the persons immediately concerned in the murdering of British subjects.

It was rumored that the Paris Credit Mobillier was about to wind up and fuse with the bank of M. De Saint Paul. Advices from Vienna say that 33,000 Aus rian troops were concentrating on the Danube in South Hungary, at the points nearest to

Turkey.

Disraeli favors the repeal of the paper tax, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer will spare the There had been a large number of troops en

There had been a large number of troops en-rolled for India.

The arrival of the Agamemnon at Valentia Bay, and the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, was received in Lon-don with glorious demonstrations of enthusiasm, and it was declared that the electric union of England and America would lead to the unity of all pations.

Liverpool, August 6.—Cotton—Sales of the week 70,000 bales. Middling and lower qualities have improved \(\frac{1}{4} \) a \(\frac{1}{2} \). Sales to speculators 9,500 kales, and for export 4,000. The market closed generally unchanged. Orleans fair 7\(\frac{1}{2} \). Manchester advites are unfavorable. Breadstuffs.-No breadstuffs circulars

Provisions. — Maxwell's circular quotes Pork is steady. Bacon has declined 1s.

Produce.—Sugar is firm. Bice is steady.

Admission of Baron Rothschild to Parliament. House of Commons, July 26.—A few min-utes after 12 o'clock, and before the commenceaslly filled, and more than one hundred honorable gentlemen voted in the division which

ubsequently took place.
The Speaker. Any honorable member who lesires to take his seat will please come to the table to be sworn.

Baron Rothschild immediately presented him self at the bar, where he was met by Lord John Russell and Mr. Abel Smith, who, amid consid-

erable cheering from the Opposition benches led him to the table. He was about to take a copy of the prescribed oath from the hands of the Clerk, when Mr. Warren rose to order, and begged to put

a question to the Speaker.

The honorable as d learned gentleman, however, was not allowed to proceed, being received with cries of "Order!" and "Chair!" The Speaker. The taking of his seat by an

honorable member is a matter of privilege, and ought not to be interrupted by any discussion.

[Cheers.]

Sir D. Le Marchant, the Clerk, again offered to Baron Rothschild a copy of the new oath required to be taken by members.

Baron Rothschild. I beg to state, sir, that I

have a conscientious objection to take the oath in the form in which it is now tendered to me. The Speaker. The honorable member will please to withdraw. The Baron retired behind the bar: where

ipon, Lord J. Russell moved a resolution ormity with the act, to the effect that the Baron, person professing the Jewish religion, was prevented from sitting and voting in the House by reason of his conscientions objection to take the oath in the form required by the act. After some remarks by Mr. Warren, who ap-

peared to have misunderstood the purport of the resolution, it was agreed to. Lord J. Russell then moved a further resolution, likewise in pursuance of the act, "That any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, on taking the oath prescribed in an act of the present session of Parliament to entitle him to sit and vote in this House, omit the words, 'and I make this declaration upon the

true faith of a Christian."

Mr. Warren said he should take the sense of the House upon this resolution.

Lord Hotham opposed the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Hadfield.

Mr. Walpole, reiterating his opinion that this

was a religious rather than a political question, said he could not be a party to the resolution. If Jews were to be admitted, it should have been in a frank, honest manner.

Mr. Spooner and Mr. Newdegate spoke against the motion, which was supported by Mr. Fox, who regretted that the claims of the Jews had not been admitted upon the broad

ground of religious liberty.

Lord J. Russell made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Walpole; and, upon a division, the resolution was carried by 69 to 37.

Baren Rothschild then advanced to the table, conducted as before by Lord John Russell and Mr. Smith, and as he walked up the floor of the House, he was greeted with loud cheering from House, he was greeted with loud cheering from the Opposition benches. He desired to be sworn upon the Old Testament, and his request being at once complied with by the Speaker, he took the new form o' oath, omitting the words "And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian." The honorable gentleman then signed the roll of Parliament, and, after shaking hands with the Speaker and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he took a seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway, between Lord Harry Vane and Mr. Cranfurd. He there received the congratulations of many He there received the congratulations of many conorable members, and during the course of the subsequent proceedings he exercised the most important functions of a legislator by votion Act Continuance Bill.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

We have at length by telegraph the full vote the recent election. The Administration managers do not seem to have cheated quite as much in the final returns as in the first reports— or, more accurately, having ascertained how many votes were wanted, they were contented with the frauds in the poll, without adding any in the count. The official aggregates are as follows: Barrett, National Democrat

Blair, Republican . . . Breckenridge, American . Total vote - 19,346 Barrett over Blair, 426; do. over Brecken-

ridge, 1,399. Blair and Breckenridge over Barrett, 5,232. Two years ago, the vote atood: Revnolds -Total -

The total vote for President in 1856 Do. for Governor, in 1857 . . The vote just cast, therefore, in the city and county of St. Louis, is 5,581 higher than was ever county of St. Louis, is 5,58! higher than was ever cast there before—an increase of over forty per cent. We presume nobody supposes this was fairly done, It has been swelled, if not by open and glaring frauds, at least by that scandal of American politics, the manufacture of naturalized votess expressly to accomplish a specified object, under the inspiration of a lavish expenditure of money.

St. Louis, August 7.- The Administration candidate for Congress in the 15th district has a majority in Buchanan and Platte counties of 1,730 over Adams, Opposition. It is believed that Crait's majority in the district will exceed

3,000.

The oficial returns from St. Louis count The oficial returns from St. Louis county give Barsett, Democrat, for Congress, 7,057; Blair, 6,621; and Breckenridge, 5,658. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by from one to three hindred majority. In the 5th district, Woodson is re-elected for Congress by about 600 majority. Anderson, in the 2d district, will get upward of 4,000 majority. Scattering returns from the 7th district indicate Noell's election over Zeigler by a large majority.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—Governor Powell, and Major McCulleugh, the peace commissioners, arrived here last night, and proceeded east in the early train this morning. Mr. Corwin, who arrived here last night, from Albuquerque, in a twenty-eight days' passage, reports that General William Wilker, with a large body of filibusters, had a short time previously passed El Paso, en route to Sonora. His force amounted to 800 men, armed with Minnie rifles and Colt revolvers. They lad also eighteen field pieces. Colonel Titus, the Kansas hero, joined Walker at El Paso. Mr. Corwin met another body of filibusters, on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas river, on their way to join Walker. They nilibusters, on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkan-sas river, on their way to join Walker. They numbered nearly 410 men, and were all mount-ed and thoroughly armed. Mr. Corwin also met, on the Pawnet Fork, from ten to twenty thousand Indians, who were receiving their au-nuities from Colonel Burt.

We learn from St. Jonis that Mr. Blair will contest the return of Barrett to Congress, on the ground of frauds is the polling of illegal or double votes in several of the wards. Though we have seen no intimation of this directly from Mr. Blair, we believe it may be relied on. We are right glad to hear it If the elections carried by money and for voting were always contested, they would som become much rarer

Peter Williams, under entence of death at Auburn, Me., with a colord man named Abraham Cox, for the murder t sea of the captain, two mates, and one man, of the brig Albion Cooper, of Portland, has hade a confession, admitting that himself and tox committed the murders they were charget with. The only motive for their bloody deed appears to have been ill-treatment on the partof the mate. The weapon used in despatching heir victims was a hatchet.

From July 10 to August 6 there were 64 deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, and 80 still remained sick. Cases in private practice are Inited, and the general health of the city is decared to be excellent. But a special dispatch to the Norfolk To Senator Brodwhich left San which left San bouyant at 4s. and 10s.

London Markets —Sugar is bouyant at 1s. cellent. But a special dispatch to the Norfolk medicines nave failed, it and otten elected a lany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it employed by many of the best writers of the country of the best writers of the

Later from Mexico - A New Ministry. New Orleans, A. 16 -The Picayune of this morning contains later advices from Meximent of public business, Baron Rothschild entered the House, and took a seat on one of the benches below the Speaker's gallery. He was accompanied by several private friends. The number of members present at the time was very small, but the benches on either side gradually filled and that a new Mini try has been formed by him, composed as follows: Senor Castillo Lanandez de Jaueregui, Minister of Government; Padre Niranda, Minister of Justice; Senor Jorgally filled and the properties of the pr rin, Minister of the Interior; Senor Zaldivor, Minister of Public Sufety; and Senor Don Jose

Washington, Aug. 16.-The New Granadian nister had an interview with Secretary Case this morning at the State Department, and communicated the Cass-Herran treaty, as modified by the Congress of that country. There is only one alteration therein, and not three, as heretofore stated; and that refers to the naval heretofore stated; and that refers to the naval coal depot. But the treaty is accompanied by two propositions in the nature of explanations.

Mr. Erskine, the new secretary of the British legation, has arrived. Mr. Russell, one of the attaches, left this afternoon, to take passage on the Persia for England.

Congressional Nomination. Cincinnati, Aug. 17 .- The Republicans of the seventh Congressional district nominated Hon. Tom Corwin for Congress yesterday.

Collision between the Steamships Europa and St. John's, Aug. 16.—The Cunard steams St. John's, Aug. 15.—The Cunard steamer Europa put into this port to-day, and reports having been in collision, on Saturday last, of Cape Race, with the Cunard steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, bound to New York. The Europa was badly damaged by the collision, but the Arabia suffered so little that she proceeded on her voyage. Fortunately, none of the pas-sengers of either vessel were injured. The Europa left Boston on the 11th inst., and Hali-fax on the 13th, for Liverpool, with a number of passengers and the usual mails. They will all be delayed at this place until the steamer can be repaired.

Alton, Ill., August 14.-At about 8 o'clock last evening, fire broke out in the workshops of the State Prison, two of which, with the dining-hall of the prison, chapel, hospital, and three other buildings, were consumed. A large amount of finished work was also destroyed. Three firemen were injured, but not danger-

Several attempts to escape were made by the prisoners; none, however, succeeded. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, and is fully covered by asurance in Eastern offices. The origin of the

Serious Charge-Yellow Fever. New Orleans, August 13 .- Capt. Bradfute Inited States army, has been arrested at Fort Belknap, on the charge of having killed an in-toxicated soldier, whom he considered rather more tardy than he should have been in the execution of an order. The weapon used was a pistol. In consequence of the increase of yellow fever in this city, it has been deemed advisable to issue daily bulletins of the number of deaths.

The excursion-steamer Virginia was blown up at the wharf at the end of the Jefferson railup at the wharf at the end of the Jefferson railroad, New Orleans, on Saturday. Her bottom
was blown out, and she sunk to the main deck,
a complete wreck. Fortunately, there were no
passengers on board. Five or six firemen are
believed to be lost. The explosion is supposed
to have been caused by gunpowder, as steam
was off at the time. Foul play is suspected.

We learn that a cruel and cold-blooded murder occurred in Bates county, Mo., on the 9th inst. The details of the murder, as given by Mr. Pope, who lives in Cass county, and is the father of the young man murdered, are about these: The elder Mr. Pope had several horses stolen from him, and his son and another man Double Branchs, in Bates county, and stopped at a store to inquire for horses. They had not at a store to inquire for horses. They had not been long there, when several men surrounded them, and compelled to give up their arms, started off with them to Papinsville, for the purpose, as they alleged, of giving them a trial. They did not remain long at Papinsville until the same party started off with them, and, a short distance from the town, fired on both prisoners, killing young Pope instantly, while his compan-ion was wounded, but escaped by running and concealing himself, it being dark. The stolen horses, it is said, were in a pasture at or near the point at which the two men in pursuit were the point at which the two men in pursuit were captured, and the excuse given by the murderers for their action was, that parties had been concerned with Montgomery's men in Kansas. It is also said that the party who committed the murder were men who had been connected with the Linn county murders-that the two men appealed to the sheriff and other citizens of Bates for protection, but failed to receive it.—
St. Joseph's Gazette.

The Niagara Falls Gazette says the Canadian Government has ordered an engineer to make an examination of the banks of the Ni-agara, between Chippewa and Fort Erie, to learn what damage was done by the washing away of the land. It seems, considerable com-plaint has been made by people living and own-ing land upon the bank of the river, to the ef-fect that their farms are being washed away, and all in consequence of the trees having been cut down. The trees were cut in consequence of the road having been assumed as a tow-path by the Board of Public Works.

The ship Brutus sailed from this port yes-terday, for the Rangoon Mission in Burmah. The passengers consist of the Rev. N. Harris, wife and child, and Miss Calista Vinton. Mr. Harris returns under the auspices of the American Baptist Free Missionary Bociety. Miss Vinton is a daughter of the missionary of that name, who, after twenty years of service, di-d in Burmah last April. She is a native of that country, and now returns, at the request of her mother, who chooses to remain in the field of her early labors.— *Boston Bee*.

The joint commission to run a boundary between the United States and Texas will com nence the work as soon as the former receive information that the latter is ready to start, which, probably, will not be for several weeks. Lieut. Beale's expedition to construct a wagon road from Fort Smith to the Colorado, authorized under the recent act of Congresss, is organized. He will use camels.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 11 .- There is not over 80 miles of the ocean cable left on beard the Niagara, which will be re-shipped to England from New York after that steamer's arrival there. All the machinery for paying out the cable is left standing exactly as it was used, and will not be removed until after the Niagara's return to New York.

A child two years old, belonging to a laborer named Foley, at Rochester, New York, was scalded to death on Thursday, by falling into a Catherine Colston, a servant girl, was burne t New York, a few days since, by her dres

aking fire, and died on Sunday. Daniel Butler was run over and killed by a engine at the Old Colony depot, in Boston, Sa

The infant son of Widow McGuire, who keen

saloon in New York, was so frightened by th lence of one of her drunken custon John Daer, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York, died on the 8th ins

The Washington Union's idea of politica crime is very clearly expressed, as follows:
"A failure to abide by the laws of the Dem ocratic party is the highest crime that a repre

The mechanical part of the Patent Office Report makes four volumes, two of which have just been printed. The agricultural part will not be ready till about the first of October. Gen. Walker was in Alabama on the 11thhe was, of course, not at Sonora with troops

Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer is de servedly the most popular family medicine known; no other remedy has been so successful in relieving all kinds of pain. Where other medicines have failed, it has often effected a LATEST NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

TRINITY BAY, August 17. To E. M. Archibald, one of the Honorary Members of the Atlantic Telegraph Compa-ny, New York:

The Queen's message was completed this morning. It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception the telegraphers at Valentia desisted from sending it, in order to make some slight repairs to the cable. Through a Garcia, Minister of War.

The general condition of the country is unchanged. Santa Anna's law in regard to the press has been again put in force. The death of Senor Gomez Faria is announced.

It is desisted from sending it, in order to make some slight repairs to the cable. Through mistake, the part received was sent South, a fit constituted the whole message.

DE SAUTY.

The Queen's and President's Messages. mistake, the part received was sent South, as

The Queen's and President's Messages. NEW YORK, August 17, 1858. To the Hon. the President of the U. S.:

I beg leave to transmit a message this and the prevented the whole of the Queen's message from being telegraphed from Valentia, together with the complete message itself.

Shall we consider your message to her Majesty a full reply, and date it this day accordingly? The operators at Tribity Bay await our apparent. answer.

The President has authorized his reply to Queen Victoria's message to be transmitted to her precisely as it is, without change of date. The following is the Queen's message, en-

VALENTIA, via TRINITY BAY, August 16, 1858.

To the President of the United States :

The Queen desires to congratulate the Pres dent upon the successful completion of the great international work, in which the Queen has taken the despest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the

electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional ink between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and ciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus comnunicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET Carefully prepared to Tuesday, August 17, 1858.

\$5.50 @ 0.00

United States.

Flour, Howard Street

Flour, City Mills 5.18 (5.25 4.00 @ 0.00 Corn Meal 4.50 @ 0.00 Wheat, white . . 1.30 @ 1.45 1.25 @ 1.33 Wheat, red . . . 87 **(6**) 85 **(6**) 75 **(6**) Corn, white . . . Corn, yellow - ... Bye, Pennsylvania 2.50 @ 2.25 Hay, Timothy . · 15.00 (20.00 Bacon, Sides Hams . Pork, Mess - . Pork, Prime 15.00 (200.00 17.00 (217.25 Lard, in kegs . Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino Coffee, Java

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, August 17, 1858 Flour, State brands - · · \$4.40 @ 450 Flour, State brands, extra · 4.75 @ 4.80 4.75 (a) 4.80 4.45 (a) 4.60 Flour, Western . Flour, Southern . . . 5.25 (m 5 50 3.50 @ 4.25 4.25 (c. 4.30 1.20 (c. 1.30 1.15 (c. 1.20 Wheat, red . Corn, white Corn, yellow Clover Seed Timothy Seed 2 50 6 2.75 40 6 50 4 6 6 , Hame 14 80 @1 14.00 @ Pork, Prime Beef Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs . Coffee, Java Iron, Scotch, Pig . Lime, Rockland . Lime, common 28.00 @28.50 60 @ 0.00 80 @ 00

P. K.

statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, un formly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis's Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in ca c of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhora, dysenexternal and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alle-viste. No article of medicine ever attained to such un-bounded popularity and extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the United States and Canada. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with it its healing influences, more potent than hose of the spices of "Araby the b'essed." We are i ormed by our principal druggists, that they sell more o For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, book eller, Seventh street.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; PROSPECTUS OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME REGISTING JANUARY 1, 1858. The National Era is an uncompromising

opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a fee to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or lay men, and to all measures directly or indirect

whether under the direction of priests or lay men, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birth-place or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Free dom, in virtus of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; and it therefore has supported, and will continue to support, the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly independent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oft avowed principles.

It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a record of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most important speeches delivered in that body.

Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it em-

My subscribers have stood by the Era handsomely. No paper can boast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of other papers, the Era, in the face of imminent perils, was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for eleven years the only journal at the seat of the Feieral Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have gaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the Era is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom.

G. BAILEY Washington, D. C., November 1, 1857.

cept in the ease of Clubs. A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for

one year.

To voluntary agents will also be sent, if they desire it, a copy of the bound volume of Facts for the People.

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the sub-scribers to a Club should receive their papers

at the same post office. A Club may be made up of either new or old subscribers.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at my risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts, on New York or Baltimore; smaller

amounts in gold, or in the notes of solvent banks, especially of the banks of New York or New England, excepting Rhode Island. Address G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C., Editor of National Era.

The National Republican Association design to call the attention of the opponents of the present Administration to the importance of m horough and systematic circulation and distribution of tracts, speeches, and essays, bearing upon the important questions now agitating the

PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

country.

With this view, they have issued, and will continue to publish, from time to time, the most important speeches which have been and shall We trust that all who are interested in deeating the Pro Slavery or Administration Party

in the approaching fall elections, will purchase these documents for gratuitous circulation among their friends and neighbors. The Association are appealed to for documents for gratuitous circulation to an extent far beyond their means. Under these circumstances, and as Congress is about to adjourn, we appeal to the friends of the cause throughout the several States to take this work upon themselves, and see that their several localities are fully supplied with the proper kind of documents. Heretofore, this work has been done by the Members of Con gress at their own expense, but after the adjournment of Congress this responsibity will devolve upon other friends of the cause.

are furnished, which is much less than the of publishing and enveloping, owing to the fact voluntary principle, puts it within the reach of every one to aid in their distribution.

B. B. FRENCH, President. L. CLEPHANE, Secretary.
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